

MEN IN RANKS TO HAVE OPPORTUNITY FOR BARS

Army Candidates' School Will Continue to Train Promising A.E.F. Soldiers for Second Lieutenants' Commissions

Here's good news for the "man in the ranks." The Army Candidates' School, established last winter as a training camp for promising enlisted men, is to be continued indefinitely, thus assuring soldiers of the A.E.F. of a chance for commissions as second lieutenants. And the chance isn't as remote, by a whole lot, as the chance of every American to be President which the punsters use.

The first session of the Army Candidates' School has just ended. The second session will convene March 31 and will be followed by others. These will include men from all combatant branches of the service who, in the opinion of their commanding officers, are capable of being commissioned officers.

Whether you are in the artillery or the engineers, a leatherneck or a doughboy, a private or a sergeant major, you've got a chance to get a commission. But you'll have to be up on your toes and be numbered among the ultra-efficient of your organization.

How Candidates Will Be Chosen

Candidates will be chosen, it is announced in a general order from G.I.O., from various organizations in the following number, per organization:

Infantry regiments (including Marine Corps), 32; machine gun battalions (including Marine Corps), 6; divisional artillery regiments, 12; to be sent in groups of four each at one month intervals; cavalry regiments, 10; divisional, corps, and army engineer regiments, 9; and army artillery regiments, 12.

Soldiers in the Medical Department and engineering organizations, not mentioned above who are qualified to be second lieutenants also will be accepted upon recommendation by their commanding officers. The number sent from these branches is not to exceed two-tenths of one per cent of the strength of a command. Candidates will be accepted for the Signal Corps in a similar manner not to exceed one per cent of a command. In the former instance, the men will be trained in the branches to which they are best adapted; in the latter, the men will train for commissions in their own branch.

Geometry and Eyesight

Except in rare and unusual cases, hereafter no man will be recommended for a commission who is not a successful graduate of the Army Candidates' School.

In submitting recommendations, company commanders will report on the age, physical condition and moral character of the candidate, and in addition will make a statement concerning his education, leadership, ability to learn quickly, ability to teach others, general suitability and military appearance.

From those recommended the regimental commander will select the best officer material in his regiment for attendance at the Army Candidates' School. In making their recommendations, company commanders will take into consideration those soldiers of their companies who are absent from their organization.

As far as possible, it is desired to secure artillery officers, particularly those without previous artillery training, from graduates of technical schools, in courses which include mechanical and mathematical subjects. No enlisted man will be designated for an Artillery Candidates' school who has not the thorough working knowledge of all arithmetic and simple algebraic operations and an elementary knowledge of algebra and geometry. Special attention will be paid to the eyesight.

What to Take With You

Candidates while at the schools will be transferred to and carried on the rolls of a replacement division and will receive the pay and allowances of their grades. Each soldier will take with him to the school his full field equipment, including rifle and bayonet, pistol (for those so armed), steel helmet, gas mask and respirator and such other articles as he may desire.

At any time during the course school commanders have authority to return to the replacement division any candidates who, through misconduct, have demonstrated their unfitness to become officers. After the completion of one month's course of instruction, school commanders may return to the replacement division any candidates who, in the work up to that time, have clearly demonstrated that they are not suitable officer material.

Upon the completion of the course of instruction, the school commanders will submit a report to the Commander-in-Chief recommending for commission such candidates as may have demonstrated their fitness therefor. These successful candidates will be ordered by the school commanders to report to a replacement division commander for duty until their commissions are issued, and for further orders. Candidates who are not recommended will be returned by the commanders to the replacement divisions.

EX-SCHOOL TEACHER CAPTURES HUN ACE

German Who Has Felled Over Thirty Allied Planes Comes to Grief While Returning from Night Raid on Paris

"It must be tough," remarked Abe Martin once, in his so-many-a-week paragraphs, "to be an aviator's wife and never know whether to get supper ready or not." But Abe Martin never fathomed the depths of the possible poignancy of fate—which I hold is to be an aviator, to win honor and renown by bringing to earth 30 enemy planes—and then to be captured by a school teacher and a veterinary surgeon.

That is what happened to Wolff, the famous German ace, a week ago Monday night. He was brought in prisoner by the captain commanding the Supply Company of the 28th Infantry, and a lieutenant of the Veterinary Corps, who has been inspecting Yankee horses.

It was the night of the bombing raid on Paris. Wolff, in his four-seater bi-plane, whose propeller blades were painted with his name, had gone in the raid with Lieutenant Kaemmerer and Sergeant-Major Fischer. If there was a fourth man in the plane, he escaped. There is a story, which could not be verified, that there was such a man, and that he was caught by the French.

Well on Way Home

Anyway, Wolff loaded his aeroplane with bombs, and joined his squadron. In the long flight of night he held his place, reached the French capital, and by eleven o'clock was on his way home, almost at the line, on his way home.

The Supply Company captain was just going to bed in his barracks. In fact, he had already tucked his heady automatic under his pillow, where it couldn't go off in the night and shoot him. He heard the roar of a propeller so loud that he knew a plane must be very near the ground, and rushed out.

He saw Wolff's plane coming down rapidly. From the forward and little flames were spouting, and it was evident that the machine had been hit and was coming down out of control.

Even as he watched, the machine pitched to earth, bounced lightly two or three times, stuck its wheels into a shell hole, and flipped over, bursting into flame at the same moment.

advice. The captain got to him first, stopping him by a couple of shots which landed near his feet. The man tumbled into a ditch, and the captain covered him, and ordered a sergeant and two men who came up to roll him in dirt and put out the fire.

The veterinary officer, in the meantime, had seen another man running away, and followed him. He, too, fired once or twice, but didn't hit his man. He finally came on him in a trench, finding him by the light of the plane, which was now burning fiercely. The lieutenant covered his man, and as he went over him for weapons, took off the iron cross with which the aviator was decorated.

The aviator submitted to capture gracefully, and the lieutenant, turning him over to the sergeant, went looking for the third man who had been flying so far when the plane crashed. The man was lying fully 60 feet from the machine, and as the Americans came on him was writhing on the ground, and working with his hands behind him. They thought he was trying to pull a fast one, and turned to pull a noogie. The man was suffering agonies from his fall.

It has not yet been determined whether his back was actually broken, but it is badly injured, and one leg was broken. He had to be carried in.

Big Prize Admits Identity

Up to this minute, nobody had the slightest idea who the captives were. When they were questioned at headquarters, however, it was discovered that a real prize had been taken. Captain Wolff readily admitted his identity; Lieutenant Kaemmerer did not hesitate to give his name; and the poor sergeant-major was in no condition to make up a story.

In peace time, the Supply Company captain was a school teacher in Massachusetts. The Veterinary Corps officer was a horse man in Indiana. The missing citizens into soldiers brought about one of the greatest banalities that has so far been presented in the Great War, and knocked a good deal of the romance out of air-pirating.

Captain Wolff is one of the best known and most skillful of the Roche air fighters. He has a long record of air fights, and has brought more than 30 Allied planes to the ground. But that is all over now.

CONCRETE SHIP LAUNCHED

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] NEW YORK, March 21.—While most Americans are still wondering if concrete ocean ships are not figments of the imagination, they learn that the first big ship has been launched on the Pacific coast, and named the "Palm."

BRITAIN'S PREMIER GREETES A.E.F.

I HAVE read with the greatest interest the first numbers of THE STARS AND STRIPES which you have so very kindly sent me.

It is an excellent thought to meet the needs of the troops in this way.

I welcome the opportunity of sending greetings to the brave soldiers of America, who are now in line with their Allies in France, doing battle for the great cause of human justice and freedom.

Their presence, side by side with the soldiers of France and Britain, is no fortuitous alliance, formed merely for the purposes of war.

It is, in truth, the expression of an abiding instinct for the assertion of right against might, and for the deliverance of civilization from the servitude of autocratic militarism.

This instinct may have been obscured or over-laid in the past, but the revelation of the sinister purpose of despotism has awakened it in all the progressive democracies of the world.

I believe that the sacrifices which the soldiers of America are now making for the common cause are producing an unity of understanding and purpose with the allied peoples which will knit them permanently together to the immeasurable good of the world even after the victory for freedom has been obtained.

It is this acceptance of common duties and common sacrifices in the face of a common danger which gave us the victory over those selfish and parochial aims which encouraged a military autocracy to attempt to seize universal power.

7th March, 1918.

(Signed) D. LLOYD GEORGE.



DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, BRITISH PRIME MINISTER

WAR SECRETARY'S TOUR OF FRANCE INTERESTS U. S.

Press Calls Visit to A.E.F. Wise Step in Perfecting Co-ordination

WAR FINANCE BILL DEBATE

Kitchin Defends Corporation Measure in Reply to Attack Made by Longworth

HELP IN HIGHT FOR RAILROAD

Government May Take Up Half of New Haven's \$43,000,000 Note Issue

By J. W. MULLER
American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] NEW YORK, March 21.—The Sunday newspapers carried long dispatches from France describing Secretary Baker's inspection tour, with details of the great work of building the ports, the terminals, and the railroad web—a graphic picture of what American strength and constructive ability are accomplishing. They evoke general satisfaction.

The Secretary's foreign tour is generally commended as a wise step in perfecting the co-ordination of the American Expeditionary Forces with the work at home.

Working conditions continue good, with steadily favorable weather and no dispute of moment anywhere directly affecting production.

There is no decided indication of public opinion regarding the Japanese situation. The newspapers' comment is divided broadly for and against Japanese entrance into Siberia, but is guarded and can hardly be considered as reflecting the opinions of any large part of the American people as yet.

Longworth and Kitchin Debate

It appears pretty clearly that the great body of the public is in favor of a decision, and that the main concern of the solid American mass is that the nation shall stand, without shaking and without fear, on a basis of moral and international justice before everything else.

The War Finance Corporation Bill, for controlling corporation financing during the war, has been the subject for long debate in the House of Representatives.

Representative Nicholas Longworth, an out-law of Colonel Roosevelt, in a long speech, objected to it strongly, demanding that Congress assert its power over legislation and declaring that the Bill gives autocratic powers to the executive. He characterizes it as revolutionary, giving, as it does, power to the Secretary of the Treasury to advance or withhold from banks and industrial institutions credits to the extent of \$4,500,000,000.

Representative Claude Kitchin, Democratic leader, and in charge of the Bill, has answered him fully, declaring that the radical Bill, as originally drafted, was entirely contrary to the committee, for the careful and complete safeguarding of the nation and at the same time for affording the necessary assistance to business enterprises engaged in work for the nation and Government.

Kitchin Asks Aid for War Work

Mr. Kitchin stood a lively cross-examination from all parties in the House and apparently satisfied the majority by his full reply. He said the problem before the country was that the Government must either necessarily take over all industries contributory to the war or else aid them by advancing Government money.

He described the three ways that proposed.

FIRST TO GAIN D.S.C.

The Distinguished Service Cross, the new American decoration granted for "extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy," has been awarded for the first time, and is soon to be presented to one officer and two enlisted men who were actively concerned in the repulse of the German raid on our positions north of Toul on March 1. The enlisted men in question have already received the *Croix de Guerre*, in the presence of Premier Clemenceau of France.

The three men are Second Lieutenant J. N. Greene, Field Artillery, and Sergeants Willie Norton and Patrick Walsh, both of the Infantry. The commanding general of their division, in recommending that they be given the D.S.C., had this to say about them:

"Second Lieutenant J. N. Greene, Artillery, while in a dugout, was wounded in the hand, grenade and summoned to surrender; he refused to do so, and, after the fire of the enemy, wounding one of them, and pursuing the hostile party by running along the ground above the trenches."

Sergeant Willie Norton, Infantry, finding himself in a dugout surrounded by the enemy, in which a grenade had just been thrown, refused to surrender, made a bold dash outside, killing one of his assailants, and by so doing saved his own party's log home."

"Sergeant Patrick Walsh, Infantry, followed his company commander to the first line in spite of a severe barrage; the captain being killed, he assumed command of a group, and attacked a superior force of the enemy, inflicting severe loss upon them. Though advanced in age, he refused to leave the front."

The Commander-in-Chief approved at once the division commander's recommendation. The Crosses are not on hand now, but will be forwarded as soon as received, and presented by the division commander, in the name of the Commander-in-Chief, with suitable ceremonies.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IS HUGE SUCCESS

New York Spectators Showered by Stone from Cathedral Spire

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]

NEW YORK, March 21.—The St. Patrick's Day parade in New York was a great success—the weather, huge crowds, 5,000 in line. Half of the marchers were women, many in hand-made Irish costumes. Most of the male participants were civilians, but the Irish volunteers and cadets gave the procession a martial touch.

There were no incidents of any kind, save that a great stone fell from the spire of St. Patrick's cathedral, smashing through the organ loft and showering the big crowd on the street with fragments. Nobody was hurt except a Congressman, Thomas Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall, who broke his wrist while endeavoring to keep order in the frightened crowd.

The annual dinner of the St. Patrick's society in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor was a notable affair. Many Army and Navy officers were present. Secretary Daniels eulogized America's revolutionary hero, Barry, and the Very Rev. John Cavanaugh, president of Notre Dame University, made an impassioned plea for Ireland. Justice Dowling, of the New York Supreme Court, fervently expressed his hopes for a united, self-governing Ireland.

IDLE RICH FLEE JERSEY

NEW YORK, March 21.—New Jersey has begun to make great hands under its new idlers' law.

Already many fat and wheezing old parties—both of the white shirt front variety and the no-collar clan—have been rounded up and steered toward occupations for which they seem to be partially fitted.

The exodus of the idle rich still goes on.

EIGHT CENT INCOME TAX

NEW YORK, March 21.—The smallest income tax on record was paid last week to the Collector in the Wall Street district. It consisted of eight pennies, brought in by a patriotic laborer.

DRY'S VICTORY IN NEW YORK IS POSTPONED

Delay Gained by Wet Advocates Puts Question Before Voters

FLAG KEPT OUT OF POLITICS

Whitman Will Not Advance War Loyalty Record in Seeking Third Term

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]

NEW YORK, March 21.—National politics is still very quiet, but is beginning to show life.

The newspapers announce that Governor Whitman of New York has decided to run for a third term as governor, but no official statement has yet been made. There is little doubt, however, that he will do so, as all the political strategy at Albany the last few months has centered around the coming autumn elections.

There is some talk of booming him as a war governor on a war loyalty record, but thoughtful political experts believe that the American people are strongly averse to the use of the American flag in politics, and point to the New York City mayoralty campaign as a suggestive lesson.

Certainly the public shows little sympathy toward the effort of any political party or faction to assume loyalty as its property for political purposes. The work of the present New York State legislature will probably play a big part in the coming campaign, and the famous ten Socialist members are expected to have much ammunition of a kind that perturbs old-fashioned politicians.

New York Prohibition Fight

The desperate fight of the last few days in the New York legislature has been over the ratifying of the Federal prohibition amendment.

For a long time the alignment was extraordinarily close, and toward the end it appeared as if the advocates of prohibition were sure to win. The opponents of the measure appeared to be in the last ditch when they fell back on the claim that Congress had not passed

48 MEDALS AWARDED IN LUNEVILLE SECTOR

Every Rank from Colonel to Private and Most of United States Represented in New Group of Honor Men

MAJOR "BEST OFFICER UNDER FIRE EVER SEEN"

Two Sergeants Commended by Every French Officer in Sector—Trio of Corporals "Showed Coolness of War Hardened Veterans"

Forty-eight more Americans have been awarded the cherished *Croix de Guerre* for gallantry in action. All 48 have been engaged in the sector east of Luneville—a new combat area for American troops. They represent all ranks, from colonels down to humble buck privates; and they represent nearly all sections of the United States from way down south in Alabama to way up north in Minnesota.

Other American troops have had the *Croix de Guerre* distributed among their numbers in addition to those already listed in THE STARS AND STRIPES, but these lists are not as yet available. In fact, the habit of annexing the coveted war cross of France has become so general among the Americans at the front that it is hard, at times, to keep up with the awards and citations as they are made. The names of those who won the medal in the operations further to the west than the Luneville and Toul sectors will, however, be speedily forthcoming.

The Newly Honored Men

The men whose awards of the Cross came as a result of the operations on the sector east of Luneville are:

Colonel Douglas MacArthur, Lieut.-Colonel Matthew A. Tully, Major William J. Donovan; Captain Charles W. Atkins, Captain Thomas H. Handy, Captain Edward Stettin; Lieutenants Oscar L. Buck, W. Arthur Cunningham, A. A. Paillette, Henry A. Peterson, Howard A. Smith, Alexander W. Walker, and Bernard Vanhof; Sergeants Abraham Blaustein, Earl Edwards, Varner Hall, William J. Moore, Daniel O'Connell, Theodore Peterson, Raymond Quinn, Spencer Russell, Charles W. Stout and James H. West; Corporals Marvin Dunn, Russell A. Selts, Lewis A. Simmons, Thomas W. Sporrer, Joseph W. Walker, Homer Whitte, and Russell A. Yarnell; Privates Percy Breese, John A. Redner, Charles Danielson, Herbert Freeman, Charles Gordon, John Golix, Emil F. Kraft, Floyd H. Leseman, Nicholas McArthur, Elmer McLaughlin, Charles McLaughlin, Harvey A. McGee, Charles Moffard, Frank Osgood, James E. Potts, Walter Smith, Amos Teske, and Lawrence Wenell.

Major William J. Donovan's citation says that he is "a higher officer who showed brilliant military qualities, notably on the 7th and 8th of March, during a violent bombardment, a remarkable example of bravery, and activity and presence of mind."

Major Donovan, whose law practice has been removed from Buffalo, N. Y., to Luneville sector, France, by the exigencies of war, stayed up front, although his own unit had just been relieved, to steady a new unit which had never been in the trenches before, during a period of heavy and accurate shelling by the Boche. A French officer, who was in the trenches at the time, reported to his superior that Major Donovan was "the best officer under fire that he had ever seen."

Kept His Line Intact

Another higher officer of the A.E.F. to obtain the coveted French war cross is Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew A. Tully, who, during the piping times of peace, is in Council Bluffs, Ia. The citation accompanying the award to him says that "during a violent enemy attack he directed, with the coolness and calmness of experience, the defensive operations; and, thanks to the brilliant way in which his orders were given up front, although the fight, he succeeded in keeping the line intact despite the efforts of the enemy, who was aided by powerful artillery."

The incident noted in the citation occurred during the raid of March 5, which broke the German line, and the German knocked our positions almost to pieces by shells, and then attacked in waves. Although our forces were shaken by the artillery, Colonel Tully gathered them together and organized them. When the German infantry appeared they met a hot reception, and after a sharp fight were forced to withdraw.

The circumstances attendant upon Colonel MacArthur's celebrated bagging of the Boche were related in the last number of THE STARS AND STRIPES. The French citation says that he received the decoration "for extreme valor in participating in a French attack with French troops, in order to observe personally the methods used by the infantry and artillery for such engagements—risking his life that the lives of soldiers in the future might be saved by his example."

Of Captain Handy, the report reads: "To get a better idea of the effects of artillery fire, he followed the assaulting waves of the infantry into the German front line positions, exhibiting a fine example of coolness and bravery."

What the Others Did

The other recipients of the *Croix de Guerre*, for the reasons for the bestowal in each case, are listed below:

CAPT. CHARLES W. ATKINS, Winchester, Ia.—"For bravery and coolness with his troops during an engagement, preparing a counterattack to oust the enemy."

CAPT. EDWARD STETTIN, Ottumwa, Ia.—"For bravery and coolness with his troops during an engagement, preparing a counterattack to oust the enemy."

LIEUT. OSCAR L. BUCK, New York, and LIEUT. W. ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM, Detroit.—"They distinguished themselves by their bravery during a terrible night bombardment when the Germans hammered the trenches held by the troops to which they were attached, using trench mortar bombs weighing 250 pounds."

LIEUT. A. A. PAILETTE.—"He organized his men, after an enemy attack, into a counterattack, repelling the enemy from the trenches his men occupied."

LIEUT. HENRY A. PETERSON.—"With one trench mortar in his battery knocked out, and all the crew killed, he continued working the piece in the face of an enemy attack until the ammunition was exhausted, shattering the enemy's storming columns which were trying to advance."

LIEUT. W. ALEXANDER TERRILL, Fort Worth, Tex.—"Seriously wounded and courageous under bombardment."

LIEUT. HOWARD G. SMITH.—"Counterattacked, he repulsed the enemy from the first line trench which the enemy succeeded in occupying temporarily."

LIEUT. BERNARD VANHOF, Grand Rapids, Mich.—"He was badly wounded in the leg, but exhibited coolness and bravery before his troops during an enemy attack."

SEIGTS. SPENCER, ROSS, ABRAHAM BLAUSTEIN, WILLIAM J. MOORE, and DANIEL O'CONNELL, all from New York, received their decorations for valorous conduct under fire of the Boche trench mortars. Two of these sergeants took command of machine guns which the Germans were trying to smash, directing a constant barrage upon the German front line. They, with Lieutenants Buck and Cunningham and Major Donovan, were commended by every French superior officer in the sector.

SEIGT. EARL EDWARDS, Contraband, Ia.—"For organizing the men left in his command, after the loss of superior officers, and counterattacking the enemy, who was entering the positions."

SEIGT. VARNER HALL, Birmingham, Ala.—"He met an enemy party while on patrol, but gave combat and brought back prisoners."

Medical Sergeant Hero

MEDICAL SERGEANT THEODORE PETERSON, of Minneapolis, was awarded a posthumous Cross. He was killed in action. He installed an emergency dressing station in an advanced position, and continued working under fire until mortally wounded.

SEIGT. RAYMOND QUINNAN, St. Paul.—"An energetic soldier, who proved courageous under fire, although wounded in action."

SEIGT. JAMES H. WEST, Hoke's Bluff, Ala.—"He helped organize a detachment, routing an enemy patrol and taking prisoners."

CORPL. MARVIN DUNN, of Des Moines, Ia.; LEWIS A. SIMMONS, of El Reno, Okla.; and RUSSELL A. SELTS, of Unionville, Ia., had this said of their action: "During a violent bombardment and attack, although it was their first engagement, they showed the coolness and courage of war-hardened veterans. They were seriously wounded while repulsing an attack."

CORPL. HOMER WHITTE, Bessemer, Ala.—"He was in a boyan opposite a German, who, after making out to surrender, tried to kill him. The corporal freed himself, striking down the enemy."

PVT. PERCY BREESSE, Red Oaks, Ia.—"Seriously wounded while repelling an enemy counterattack."

PVTs. JOHN REDNER, of New Prague, Minn.; CHARLES DANIELSON, of Stormlake, Ia.; EMIL KRAFT, of St. Paul, Minn.; FLOYD LESEMAN, of Prescott, Wis.; NICHOLAS McLAUGHLIN, of Hutchinson, Minn.; HARVEY A. McGEAR, of Henwick, Ia.; and WALTER SMITH, of Hutchinson, Minn.—"All of these men were mentioned, with Sergt. Quinnan, as being 'energetic soldiers, who proved courageous under fire, although wounded in action.'"

PVT. CHARLES GERDON, Contraband, Ia.—"Wounded while in performance of duty while counterattacking against great odds."

PVTs. HERBERT FREEMAN, of Mobile, Ala.; and AMOS TESKE, of Coal Valley, Ala.—"While paroling, they met the enemy, and aided materially in the capture of two of his men."

PVTs. CLAIR McLAUGHLIN, of St. Paul, Minn.; and THOMAS W. SPORRER, both of Baltimore, Md., continued to work his trench mortar despite heavy bombardment, as did SEIGT. STOUT, PVT. JAMES E. POTTS, of Baltimore, was killed while serving one of the guns under fire. All six received the Cross.

The Crosses awarded to the men who, in gaining it, lost their lives were buried with them. A duplicate of the *Croix de Guerre* will be sent to the family of each of the deceased.